ton is more than double that of any, other paper, whether published in the

The regular permanent

family circulation of The

jectionable advertisements it therefore stands unequaled and unapproache

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1900-FOURTEEN PAGES.



A tasteful appearance in dress often comes as much from good laundering as from the quality of the clothing. Good laundering requires good soap and Ivory Soap is the best.

The fading of delicate shades is frequently the ruination of an expensive garment. Any color that will stand the free application of water can be washed with Ivory Soap. COPYRIGHT ISSUE BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINCINNATE

Great Reduction

storing gray hair.

in Hair Goods.

leaching a specialty.
Imperial Hair Regenerator for re-

CHAIRS, See these Office Chairs and Desks we are offering so low!
\$1.50 up. little money bays big values its
DESKS, from the Post Office and Treasury
\$5 up. Senate.

Baum's on the wrong 912 Pa. Ave.

AGED CITIZEN DROPS DEAD.

Henry Billings, Government Employe,

Henry Billings, an aged citizen, who had

been in the government service for many years, dropped dead at 9th and E streets

northwest, about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Those who went to his aid be-

lieved he had fainted, and had him taken

to the Emergency Hospital. The physi-

cians there pronounced life to be extinct,

and his body was then removed to the

Ind., and was sixty-eight years old. He

came to this city more than twenty-five years ago, and, with the exception of a

short time during President Cleveland's ad-

ministration, he held a position under the

government, holding a position as clerk in the sixth auditor's office of the Post Office Department. He was well known in Masonic circles, being a member of Columbia Lodge No. 3. As his death resulted from returns causes Corpore Corporate and the control of the

natural causes Coroner Carr gave a death certificate without holding an inquest. Undertaker Spindler removed the body from the morgue to the late home of the deceased, No. 212 G street northwest, from where the funeral will take place Thursday.

THE SIDEWALKS.

Question of Space to Be Left for Pe-destrians. Messrs, J. C. Ergood & Co. and other merchants on Pennsylvania avenue re-

cently requested the District Commission-

space on the sidewalks than the four feet

being on the south side of Pennsylvania

avenue, and generally taken up for busi-

avenue, and generally taken up for business purposes. The allowance of ten feet to the merchants, he thought, would leave ample room for pedestrians.

Capt. Beach, the Engineer Commissioner, however, recommended that the applicants be informed that a reasonable time is always allowed storekeepers for the purpose of getting goods into or out of their stores, but that owing to the manner in which some parties have abused the privilege, and the different character of the goods handled, the determination of the question must remain with the District authorities; that a clear space of at least ten feet must always be left, and that, under the circumstances, the Commissioners believe it inadvisable to issue any special permits, as the matter can be much better handled by a general regulation.

a general regulation.

Capt. Beach's associates have approved his recommendations in the matter, and the applicants will be so informed.

The Voluntary All-Night Service.

I see in Monday's Star that the Capital

Fraction Company has voluntarily agreed

o start an all-night service of its cars, or

the 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue

ines. If I remember correctly, and I be

lieve I do, this is a repetition of the per-

formance of this same company when, sev-eral years ago, legislation was proposed

which required the companies to run all-

night cars. The company then, as now,

night cars. The company then, as now, said it "would voluntarily run cars all night —that legislation would not be required." After a while the service was abandoned. The company, no doubt, found there was no profit in the business. The same experience may confront us once more. Outside of the limited number of night workers, the benefit of this service will fall but occasionally upon the average citizen, but

ers, the benefit of this service will fall but occasionally upon the average citizen, but the enormous dividends paid by some of our street car companies should be sufficient excuse for requiring them to give the city this improvement, even though at a loss to the companies. Congress should cilinch the matter and not leave a chance for the railroad authorities to run this thing just as it suits themselves.

H. C. C. STILES.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

low allowed them for placing their goods

ers to grant them permission to use more

His wife and two children survive him.

Natural color, \$1.25. S. HELLER'S,

For Offices!

...\$2.50—formerly \$5.00 ...\$6.00—formerly \$10.50 ...\$4.50—formerly \$5.00 ...\$4.50—formerly \$6.50 pooing, etc. Hair Dyeing



ALWAYS ASK FOR MOTHER'S



CORBY'S MODERN BAKERY

表示表示表示表示表示表示表示表示 Noted chefs - the orld over-use this Noted chefs—the world over—use this Italian Oil in preference to all others—on secont of the rich, delicious flavor it imparts to salads and fancy dishes. We import our Oilve Oil from Lucca, Italy—and bottle it here.

ETYou get the genuine when you come to us. Full quart bottles, 90c. Lucca Olive 90c. qt.

W.S. Thompson, Pharmacist, 703 15th St.

LAP ROBES, BLANKETS. well-known and
Well-known and
High-class BLANKETS and LAP
ROBES means much to
economical buyers — and
it's just when you want
warm things most.

CONCORD HARNESS-"THE BEST" LUTZ & CO., 497 PA. AVE.

Turkish Bath 1329 G Street N. W.

SEPARATE BATES FOR LADIES. Persons who have never taken Turkish Baths have an idea they are weakening, whereas their effect is the reverse, as by remeving the waste matter they stimulate the formation of new tissue, which is the sole object of nutrition, thereby strengthening the bath attendants, who are healthy and long lived. Try it.

Ladies—9 a.m. to 8 p.in. Fridays till 8 p.m. Gents—7 z.m. till 12 st alght.

Now allowed them for placing their goods during the day before hauling them into their establishments. The matter was re-ferred to the chief of police, who reported that the sidewalk adjacent to the stores in question is twenty-six feet in width, and is not patronized much by pedestrians, it being on the south side of Pennsylvania

On Cold Mornings ^{Use} C=0=k=e TO COOK ___ You want something quickly and not keep you shivering while the fire kindles. Coke is the best and cheapest 40 BU. COKE, UNCRUSHED \$2.90 40 BU. COKE, CRUSHED \$3.50

Washington Gaslight Co., 413 Tenth Street.

The "Postal"

is the Greatest Competitive System of Telegraphs ever maintained, reaching all important commercial points in the United States and Canada, and all Packages, notes, etc., promptly delivered. Table of telegraph and messenger rates upon ap-

Main Office-1345 Pa. ave. 'Phone 458. Branches-012 Pa. ave.; 6th and B; 8th and F; City P. O.; House Corridor and Senate Post Office; U. S. Capitol; Woodward & Lothrop's; 15th and Vt. ave., King's Pharmacy; 1608 14th, Remsturg's Prarmacy; 15th and U. Portner Pharmacy; 14th and Wellington, Epply's; 22d and P. Huddleson's Pharmacy; N. & W. Wharves, foot of 7th; Raleigh, National, Ebbitt, Riggs, Wellington, Gordon, Normandie and Regent Hotels; 8207 M st., De Maine's Paint Store, Georgetown; all Government Depart-

GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Differing Views as to Result of W. J. Bryan's Visit.

PROF. EDDY'S NEW ELECTRIC DEVICE

Interest in the Coming L. A. W. Convention at Philadelphia.

LEPERS IN THE CITY

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. NEW YORK, February 4, 1900. It is difficult to estimate the results which have been accomplished by the trip of William Jennings Bryan to "the enemies' country," for the reason that no two practical politicians get at the thing from the same point of view. In New York city there has been some disappointment as to the course pursued by Colonel Bryan. Whether he has gained or lost votes by it remains to be demonstrated. The criticism is of a character not heard elsewhere for the reason that in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and other New England states Bryan has been allowed to come in contact with the "great unwashed" and mingle with his old-time followers. In New York city the leaders captured him and kept him from the people. Hence the men who fairly worshiped him in 1896 are disposed to ly worshiped him in 1896 are disposed to criticize his breaking bread with O. H. P. Belmont, whose latter day conversion to Braynism nobody believes sincere; John W. Keller, and a dozen Tammany Hall politicians, who are after the loaves and the fishes and nothing else. And there are some who resent Bryan's being so friendly with his ancient enemies, even if they are shining lights at Tammany Hall.

Loses Friends Among the Masses. It is probable that in New York city, by itself considered, Bryan has lost friends among the common people, but that he has gained friends among the "big guns." Had he been allowed to speak at Tammany Hall or Madison Square Garden the rank and

he been allowed to speak at Tammany Hall or Madison Square Garden the rank and file would have been satisfied. But the two dinners, one at the Democratic Club, the other at O. H. P. Belmont's private residence, without any public meeting, have disgusted many and dampened the ardor of others. There is a feeling among tens of thousands of voters in the lower part of New York city, which, if expressed in plain English, would be about like this:

"Oh. Bryan, don't care anything about us, after all. He is just like the rest of them. He would rather go to the million dollar Democratic Club and eat a dinner costing \$100 a plate with Belmont than come down here and visit us."

On the other hand, Tammany Hall politicians are saying: "This man Bryan is all right, I tell you. He can be controlled and made to give Tammany Hall its share of the patronage if he is elected. We made fools of ourselves three years ago, when we thought he wouldn't do it. We ain't going to make fools of ourselves three years ago, when we thought he wouldn't do it. We ain't going to make fools of ourselves again next trip, 16 to 1 or no 16 to 1."

The question of patronage is an all-important, interesting one because upon Bryan's answer of "Yes" or "No" depends the question of whether he will get the support of the leaders of Tammany Hall. To obtain the actual support of these men Bryan must do something more than eat dinners with them. He must promise that in the event of his election Tammany Hall shall control the patronage of New York city.

As to Bryan's Running Mate.

As to Bryan's Running Mate. There has been considerable talk about the second place on the republican national ticket and all the possibilities have been exploited, but there has been very little gossip regarding the second place on the democratic ticket. Democratic politicians who are trying to harmonize the party in this state over the accepted nomination of Colonel Bryan, have started a movement in the interests of Elliot Danforth. They say that the selection of Danforth as a running mate for Bryan would keep the New York delegation and organization in line for the ticket and any platform that may be adopted. O. H. P. Belmont has for some time been regarded as an active candidate for the nomination for Vice President, but it is said he has made no progress toward securing an instructed delegation who are trying to harmonize the party in dent, but it is said he has made no progress toward securing an instructed delegation from the state. It is asserted that the delegates cannot be united for Belmont, and that he has not developed any strength in the west or south. The friends of Mr. Danforth hold that he is entirely satisfactory to the Chicago platform democrats, and that he has been consistent in his loyalty to Bryan and the platform, without offending the so-called sound money element of the party. He has not been actively identified with the factional fight between Hill and Croker, and his friends say that he can have the solid vote of the state delegation if he decides to enter the race. In the event that Mr. Danforth is not nominated for Vice President his friends believe that he will be the logical candidate of his party for governor next fall.

A quiet movement looking to the nominator of City Controller President of the controller of City Controller President of the party of the controller products of the controller of the control

A quiet movement looking to the nomination of City Controller Bird S. Coler as the democratic candidate for governor was recently started and made some prog-ress. The suggestion was well received by democrats up the state, but Mr. Coler put an end to the movement as soon as he heard of it. He told his friends that he was going to serve out his term as con-troller and would not accept a nomination for any office this year.

Plan to Harmonize the Democracy. The National Civic Club has undertaken uch a heroic task as the bringing together of democrats differing so widely in party policy as ex-President Grover Cleveland policy as ex-President Grover Cleveland and William Jennings Bryan. At the initiative of the club a dinner has been arranged along the lines announced some time ago for February 10 at the Pouch Mansion, in Brooklyn, and some of the best-known leaders of the House of Representatives have been secured as speakers. Great results are expected from this gathering in the line of consolidating and cementing party sentiment on a policy to be adopted at the national convention. It is the idea of President Edward M. Shepard of the club that there are so many grounds of opposition to there are so many grounds of opposition to the present republican national administra-tion that democrats of various shades of opinion ought to find no trouble in uniting on some common ground, and the club don not seem appalled by the herculean tas before it. Charles Jerome Edwards, who not seem appalled by the herculean task before it. Charles Jerome Edwards, who is a member of the committee of arrangements, says that Mr. Cieveland, Mr. Bryan and ex-Senator David B. Hill will be invited to be present and lend their united counsel to the proceedings. Ex-President Cleveland, Colonel Bryan, Mr. Shepard and some of the other prominent guests are all anti-imperialists. Nobody seems to know ex-Senator Hill's position on that issue, but several guests to be invited are known to be expansionists, and that includes several of the Brooklyn congressmen. Another prominent guest will be ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck, recent democratic candidate for governor, whose strong point is his antitrust opinions. All of the prominent guests will have something in common with Mr. Bryan, but most of them differ greatly with him on the issues. For instance, Mr. Shepard is not very strong in his antitrust proclivities. Neither is ex-President Cleveland.

Electricity.

A new step in the direction of cheaper electricity is found in the effort of Prof. William A. Eddy, the kite expert, to bring down a powerful electric current from the

clouds for household purious. He has succeeded in bringing the current into his home, and is now engaged in seeking a means to harness the electricity into a cheaper and better system than that of the dynamo. Three tailless kites, 2,000 feet of threadlike copper wire, an iron rod and a simple switch comprise the apparatus necessary to utilize the intense intermittent, current for photographic and laboratory purposes. He says the system may become a powerful factor in army signaling and that the future promises to disclose a means of lighting great sky-scrapers with electric fluid from the clouds. Prof. Eddy says the high buildings in various parts of the country can be lighted by electricity gathered from the clouds by means of gigantic collectors, and that the great problem now is how to insulate the roofs of these structures in order to prevent the current from escaping through the iron framework into the ground. Millions of volts can be secured from the clouds, he asserts, when this problem is once solved.

Interest in L. A. W. Convention. This section of the country, and particuarly this city, is greatly interested in the National Assembly of the League of Amercan Wheelmen, which will convene at Philadelphia on February 14. The most im portant matters that will come before the assembly are the election of a new president to succeed the present incumbent and the adoption of a new national policy to offset the evil effects of the policy that has been followed by the present head of the league. It has been apparent to league members for some time that a new policy should have been adopted last year, and now the reform movement in the league has acquired such an impetus that there is no stopping it. Racing and the racing officers who have plunged the league into so much trouble will have to be dropped, the league members say, and it is expected that this will be done almost as soon as the national assembly has been called to order. There is no question of the ability and popularity of Collector George R. Bidwell of this city, who has agreed to accept the presidency of the league, and the New York delegation which will nominate Collector Bidwell has been assured of support by so many other delegations that his election is almost sure. The majority of the men who make up the L. A. W. racing board have declared agains racing, and have permitted it to be said that hereafter good roads and has been followed by the present head of of a new man.
It is said that hereafter good roads and

wheelmen's rights will be the slogan of the league, and the National Cycling Asso-clation, which has shown itself competent to manage cycle racing, will have sole possession of that field.

Lepers in New York.

According to Dr. Albert S. Ashmead there are at least one hundred lepers walking about the streets of New York. One hundred victims of the loathsome and contagious disease of leprosy have free access can go and come when and where they for their detention or isolation, beyond the ordinary regulations of the board of health, and any report made to that august body of a case of leprosy is frowned upon and promptly hushed up. Dr. Ashmead is one of the best-known leperologists in the coun

of the best-known leperologists in the country.

One can hardly say the week past has been such a gay week, for there have been few brilliant functions given. Still, society seems to be having a good time, and is enjoying its last fling before flitting away to Europe or south. Those who have not already gone are preparing to go, and in a very few weeks the haunts of the smart people will be deserted. Nearly all of the people who are going away are destined for the south of France or Egypt, for London's gloom and sorrow do not invite our society butterflies, and Parls is in the throes of its final preparations for the exposition. Mrs. Ogden Mills will sail the third week in February. Mrs. John R. Drexel will remain here till March, and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs will sail on February 7 to john Mr. and Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt, jr., at Nice.

CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

Senator Caffery's Views on the Treat Mr. Caffery of Louislana did not finish his speech in the Senate on the Philippines

Mr. Caffery held, in the course of his argument, that all governments derived their just powers from the consent of the

"Does that principle extend," inquired Mr Spooner, "to inhabited territory conceded to the United States as a war indemnity?" "It does," replied Mr. Caffery, "because under our Constitution and the Declara tion of Independence we cannot wage a war

of conquest."
"Then." persisted Mr. Spooner, "the sena-tor thinks that the acquisition of California from Mexico at the close of the Mexican war was unconstitutional?

"You think then," suggested Mr. Spooner, "that we would be obliged to obtain the consent of the people of the territory exacted as a war indemnity?"

"I do," replied Mr. Caffery.
"Then," said Mr. Spooner, pressing his idea still further, "we would have no authority to take Porto Rico, if the Porto Ricans objected?"
The Louisiana senator declined to go so far as to admit that proposition, but held that wherever, in territory acquired, there was a government, or even a germ of nationality, the United States would have no right to govern the people of the territory.

ory.
"I believe," declared Mr. Caffery, "that the Filipinos have a germ-a more than germ of nationality, and I do not believe we can kill them to civilize them or to

germ of nationality, and I do not believe we can kill them to civilize them or to slaughter them to give them freedom."

"Suppose," suggested Mr. Platt (Conn.), "that we should carry a war into Mexico and that our forces should enter into and occupy the country. Would we have to consult the Mexicans as to what we should do with the conquered territory?"

"Yes, sir." promptly replied Mr. Caffery.
Mr. Caffery pointed to England as a great nation, which was rendered insecure by her colonial possessions.

"She trembles," he said, "at the spectre of the Russian bear crossing the Ural mountains and she may well tremble at the attitude of the less than a million people in the Transvaal. There is no strength in these extended possessions. The very moment we take these Filipinos, we have injected into our system a poison that will inoculate our whole body politic.

"I believe it was wleked and atrocious to take these Filipinos into the United States and under a Pecksniffian policy to murder and destroy them in order to force upon them American freedom."

First stating in brief the proposition of Mr. Caffery concerning the Filipinos, Mr. Platt (Conn.) asked: "What, under the circumstances, should we do?"

"Turn them loose as soon as we can get rid of them," responded Mr. Caffery. "That would be better for them and infinitely better for us"

Mr. Platt: "You think that it is better

ter for us"
Mr. Platt: "You think that it is better for that people than that we should try to bring them up to the enjoyment and blessings and privileges of free govern-

to bring them up to the enjoyment and blessings and privileges of free government?"

"I do," replied Mr. Caffery; "and the sconer we can get rid of the embarrassments attendant upon the ratification of the Paris treaty the better it would be for the United States and for the Filipinos."

In response to another inquiry Mr. Caffery said he would have an armistice declared in the Philippines and then promise the Filipinos their independence.

"That." said he, "would stop the war. Not another shot would be fired."

Without concluding his speech Mr. Caffery yielded the floor. These bills were passed: To amend an act granting to the city of Hot Springs, Ark., certain lands for a city park; to erect a public building for \$100,000 in Nashua, N. H.; to erect a public building at Evanston, Wyo.; for the relief of Custer county, Mont.

The Senate then held a brief executive session and, at 4:45 p.m., adjourned.

PRESIDENT PRAISED

Eloquent Tributes Paid Him at a Gathering of Veterans.

BANQUET TO COMMANDER SHAW

Criticisms of the Present Policy of the Pension Bureau.

TOASTS AND RESPONSES

Commander-in-chief Albert D. Shaw of he Grand Army of the Republic was the guest of honor at a sumptuous banquet at the Ebbitt House last night, tendered by his comrades of the Department of the Potomac. The hall was effectively decorated the stars and stripes predominating, of course, its beautiful colors being heightened by the profusion of foliage plants and burdened the tables. Commander Shaw held a reception in the red parlor previous to the feast, and was cordially greeted by the old veterans. The guests then proceeded to the banquet hall by twos, to music of Sousa's stirring march, "The Mer Behind the Guns," and each saluted the flag ere being seated. Chaplain W. H. Black invoked the divine blessing upon the assemblage. During the discussion of the me-nu Lieut. Col. Frank H. Harrington of the Marine Corps and Col. M. Emmet Urell an-nounced the arrival of the Marine Band to serenade the veterans, and the latter rose and cheered to the echo. The band was stationed in the adjoining room, and the rendition of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was greeted with another round of cheers. The toastmaster was Past Commander Thomas S. Hopkins and the first toast, "The President of the United States," was responded to by Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska serenade the veterans, and the latter rose

An Eloquent Tribute. In the course of his forcible remarks Sen-ator Thurston said:

"Tonight we especially honor the office of President because of the grand and worthy man who now occupies that position. was a soldier, a boy volunteer. That boy was a soldier, a boy volunteer. That boy of the Shenandoah is now the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States. He has stood during the past trying two years unmindful of the fire in front and from the rear. He knows that the old soldiers of the rebellion are not among those who fire from the rear at the armies he has put in the field. There was peace when he came into office, and shortly afterward there was war—war for humanity's sake.

manity's sake.
"There is today, thank God, in the White House a comrade of Grant—a soldier whose terms were unconditional surrender. That is the only way he will deal with any one firing on the United States flag. He says. firing on the United States flag. He says, as do we all say, that the flag which was hauled up in the Philippines in honor shail never come down in dishonor. We are ready to meet foes on one side of the line and on the other. We can fight them in the canebrakes of the Philippines and in the Senate of the United States, and as long as the flag files, with William McKinley and his boys in blue keeping it in the air, it means that it is the same flag you fought for. It tranquilly floats, the unconquered flag of the greatest nation on earth."

Representative Charles E. Littlefield of Maine responded to "Our Country's Future." There were 75,000,000 people in the Union, he declared, who were all free through the valor of the Grand Army of the Republic, and upon such valor and lovalty he based the prophecy for success in all future undertakings. The year 1808 saw a conquest of civilization where a man may worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. Referring to the Philip-pines, he said the peace treaty guaranteed our keeping them, and affirmed that it was ur duty to bring order from chaos in tha

our duty to bring order from chaos in that archipelago.

"There can be no life, no liberty or no pursuit of happiness, without there being first law and order," he declared. "Mr. McKinley has been enforcing law and order in the Philippines since the ratification of the treaty. I believe trade follows our flag, but I believe further that where the flag goes it takes life, liberty and blessing, and where it is raised in honor it will not nor never can be lowered.

ing, and where it is raised in honor it will not nor never can be lowered.

"The republic stands today in these closing hours of the nineteenth century as a proof that the republic has not been as once predicted—a mcre rope of sand. Blood is thicker than water. I believe that the Anglo-Saxon race is to dominate the civilization of mankind, not, however, by war, with its horrors and devastation, but through the arts and blessings that follow in its tracks."

Pension Bureau Criticised.

When Commander-in-Chief Shaw arose to respond to the toast "The G. A. R." he was ustily cheered, and during his remarks, which were somewhat extended he was frequently interrupted by applause.

In the course of his speech he arraigned In the course of his speech he arraigned the present policy of the pension bureau in unmistakable terms. The pension policy of the government, he said, was a righteous one, which a grateful people had nobly sustained from the first, but there was wide dissatisfaction over the manner in which the pension office was now administered. He felt assured that the recommendations of the Philadelphia encampment now pending as amendments in Congress would become law, and relief secured of the most desirable sort. desirable sort.

Proposed Court of Appenls.

He announced that a bill was now almost ready for submission to Congress providing for a pension court of appeals, to be composed of jurists appointed for life, selecte by the President from both of the great political parties, and from different sections of our country, so that the rejected applications for pension can be finally reviewed and passed upon by a competent and impartial court of appeals, free from partisan or personal influences of any kind.

"In company with the pension commit-"In company with the pension commit-tee," said Commander Shaw, "I presented this plan to the President, and he assured us that it seemed to him to have great

merit.

"I am frank in saying that I believe a grave injustice is being done to a great number of worthy applicants, whose appeals from a rejected pension claim are lying among the 13,000 cases now with the present board of appeals in the Secretary's office. Such a state of things is unworthy of a great nation's policy—saved to posterity by the deeds of thousands whose applications should be swiftly and finally decided under the highest favor of judicial dignity and wisdom.

The "Fraud" Cry "I must be frank," he continued.

rades and gentlemen, in speaking of the fraud cry over pension matters. So great has been this hateful 'cry' that every veteran with a heart of valor and a soul surgross injustice in the past which has ma possible this humiliating and offensive sta

of things.

"The trouble arises over the system how in force in the pension office, in my opinion. There is too much circumlocution, and too little loyalty to the plain intent and meaning of present pension laws in their execution. For this reason the present administration of the Grand Army of the Republic is earnest in its demand for a pension the present administration of the Grand Army of the Republic is earnest in its demand for a pension of the grand for a pension of th

"It Rises Everywhere."

The first merit of this Cream of Tartar Baking Powder is its PURITY, FRESHNESS and STRENGTH.

The second is its PRICE.

Absolutely pure Cream of Tartar, and 8 cents a pound cheaper than others, because it is NOT made

2aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

GUSHMAN BROS. CO., Selling Agents,

Washington, 600 F St. N.W. New York, 78 Hudson st. Boston, 34 Central st. Philadelphia, 125 So. Front st. Pittsburg, McCance Block.

sion court of appeals to adjudicate the vast number of pension appeal cases before a majority of these aggrieved veterans pass beyond the shores of time and all decisions of earthly tribunals."

Washington, Lincoln, McKinley. In concluding, Commander Shaw, among

other things, spoke as follows: "We meet tonight in honor of our noble Grand Army of the Republic, in the capital of our nation, and under conditions of wonderful inspirations, in a wide circle of bless-Within the narrow cycle of forty years we have seen the black clouds of dismion swept out of our national horizon by the rays of the sun of liberty, and peace, sweet peace, dwells in the hearts of the

sweet peace, dwells in the hearts of the people over all our land.

"A comrade, beloved and trusted, and true to the destiny of our country, is our President, holding a proud place in the hearts of his countrymen. Washington founded, Lincoln preserved and McKinley has expanded our great national domain. Each fills the measure of the world's ideal of great rulers, equal to the present and safe for the future."

The concluding toast was "Our dead com-

for the future."

The concluding toast was "Our dead comrades." and was responded to by many of the veterans, who paid feeling tributes to comrades who had passed away during the year. Among those who spoke outside the regular toasts were Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Major General Nelson A. Miles and Commissioner of the Land Office Binger Herman.

Those in Attendance.

The guests present were Gen. Harrison G. Otis, Col. Allen C. Rakewell, Senator Thurston, Past Commander John McElroy, Commander Farnsworth, Commander-in-Chief Albert O. Shaw, Commander Arthur Hendricks, Maj. N. N. Brooks, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Secretary James F. Wilson, Representative Charles E. Littlefield, Judge Shellenbarger, Commander S. S. Burdette, Shellenbarger, Commander S. S. Schellenbarger, Captain W. H. Michaels, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Bryan, Captain William Gibson, Representative Charles Curtis, Commander George W. Corson, Major Thomas Hopkins, Postmaster Merritt, Colonel Marion T. Anderson, Commander Joseph W. Kay of New York, Commander S. E. Faunce, Mr. W. E. Andrews of Nebraska, Mr. Henry A. Castle of Minnesota, Major L. P. Williams, Representative Crumpacker, Judge Cole, Judge Barnard, Deputy Commissioner Davenport, Mr. James Young, Warden Harris, Captain A. M. Legg, Judge Ivory G. Kimball, Major Nathan Bickford, General Hastings, Captain L. Vanderhoef, Mr. L. K. Brown, Mr. George E. Davis, Mr. A. F. Dinsmore, Representative Washington Gardiner, Representative W. Alden Smith, Representative S. W. Smith, Representative J. H. Southard, Colonel Baldwin, 4th United States Infantry; Commissioner Binger Herrman, Captain W. H. Michaels, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. ard, Colonel Charles P. Lincoln, Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin, 4th United States Infantry; Commissioner Binger Herrman, Mr. A. Hart, Captain Gilbert N. Husted, Major Jacob Donaldson, Mr. R. W. Shoppell, Dr. Smythe, Dominic I. Murphy, Corporal James Tanner, Mr. A. M. Stewart, Captain Cutler, Mr. Purman, Dr. Frank T. Howe, Mr. George H. Patterson, Captain Geo. H. Patrick, Mr. J. Tyler Powell, Deputy Commissioner L. M. Kelly, Captain Charles Loeffler, General F. D. Sloat, Mr. Goodacre, Mr. H. L. Johnson, Mr. Black, Mr. Eldridge, Mr. Brust, Mr. Burgher, Mr. Hayes, Commander Grunwell, Mr. J. W. Fletcher, Colonel Dewees, Mr. E. A. Wilber, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Garrison, Mr. C. H. Slaybaugh, Mr. W. H. Norton, Major A. H. G. Richardson, Dr. J. R. Hayes, Mr. E. F. Chase, Mr. William Hunter Myers, Dr. Lawrence Wilson, Mr. W. A. Hutchins, Mr. J. H. Cummings, Mr. A. H. Condict of Ohio, Mr. E. A. Curry, Mr. Robert Armour, Mr. J. B. Lambie, Mr. Andrew Geddes, Mr. J. F. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Patrick O'Farrell, Mr. John F. Scanlan of Chicago, Dr. Charles S. Herron, Mr. E. W. Oyster, Mr. M. H. Humphrey, Mr. John M. Young, Mr. Frank A. Butts, Mr. Charles E. Hartung, Mr. A. C. Irvine, Mr. N. N. McCullough, Mr. R. E. Grant, Mr. W. Peck, Mr. Peter McGirr, Mr. J. R. McKelvey and Mr. H. T. Johns.

READ BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

New British Treaty Received by the nate-Hague Treaty Ratified.

The new treaty with Great Britain rela tive to the building of the Nicaragua canal was received by the Senate yesterday and was read in executive session. Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved to make the treaty public, as it was a subject in which all were greatly interested, but after some dis ussion it was decided to refer the matter fore taking that step. The comments of senators upon the treaty after hearing is ead were favorable. It was said to allow the United States all the authority that was needed and the neutrality of the canal was guaranteed as was the neutrality of the Suez canal. The Senate ratified The Hague peace

The Senate ratified The Hague peace treaty; also the extradition treaty with the Argentine Republic. Both were adopted without objection or division.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations for postmasters: Tennessee—L. W. Dutrow, Memphis. North Dakota—M. F. Kepner, New Rockford. North Carolina—R. P. Caldwell, 'Newton; W. H. Holt, Graham; R. M. Norment, Lumberton. California—L. S. Calkins, Nevada City. Illinois—M. C. Thomas, Homer. Minnesota—J. A. Maxwell, Fulda; G. B. Tretbar, Lamberton. Nebraska—J. H. Crowder, Gordon.

Militia Strength of the United State Secretary Root has sent to Congress an bstract of the militia force of the United States. It shows the total number of men available for miliary duty but unorganized as 10,343,150, and an aggregate organized strength of 106,339.

MACRUM'S MYSTERY UNSOLVED. The Former Consul Departs Without Making a Statement.

Mr. Macrum has come and gone and the reason for his leaving Pretoria when duty seemed to demand his presence at that capital remains as deep a mystery as ever and must so remain, probably for another week. He called at the State Department yesterday afternoon and had a most un-eventful interview with Assistant Secretary Hill. His stay was short, about twenty minutes perhaps, and he left Dr. Hill as much in the dark as he had been before as to Mr. Macrum's motive for leaving Pre-teria. Nor did it develop whether or not Mr. Macrum was the bearer of any message from Kruger. He did not mention the sub-ject to Dr. Hill nor did the latter ask him about it. He said he was very tired. He had been five weeks on the sea and road, traveling constantly, and had not had time to prepare his report. He said that for purtraveling constantly, and had not had time to prepare his report. He said that for purposes of convenicnce he had sent his baggage through from New York to East Liverpool, Ohio. All his papers were in his baggage, he said. This, and the statement that he would return to Washington at the end of the week, were the only hints conveyed by the former consul that he had something to impart to the State Department.

ment.

Leaving Dr. Hill, Mr. Macrum went to the consular bureau and obtained the assent of Acting Chief Carr to a postponement of the settlement of his accounts until his next visit to Washington. To Mr. Carr also Mr. Macrum said nothing to throw light on his motives.

As he left the State Carr

As he left the State Department he assured the newspaper men who stopped him that if he had any statement at all to make to the press (and he was not sure that he should have) he probably would make it public upon his return to Washrigton. He left for East Liverpool iast night.

AFFAIRS ON GUAM ISLAND.

Capt. Leary Reports General Health of

Capt. Leary, naval commander of Guam, has made the following report to the Navy Department, dated Agana, Guam, L. I., December 23 1899 · "I have the honor to report that the

typhoid fever patients in the hospital here are doing well at present, there having been four deaths from the fever since our arrival. Capt. Ingate, U. S. M. C., had an operation for hemorrhoide performed some weeks ago, but complications have ariser that make his case very serious. The genthat make his case very serious. The general health of the rest of the command is good, and work is rapidly progressing on the evaporating plant, sewage and water systems. The records of the survey of San Luis De Apra, with necessary charts, etc., and reports of board on site for coaling station will be ready to forward to the department in the next mail. I must respectfully but urgently renew my request that a good library be sent to this station, and also that the musical instruments asked for be sent at the earliest nossible date." be sent at the earliest possible date.

THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT BILL Changes Made in Committee Toward Americanizing the Measur

The more important changes made in the Hawaiian bill yesterday by the committee were those giving to the President the an pointment of judges of the supreme court, and allowing appeals to the United States Secretary of the Interior in cases involving the conveyance of public lands. The original bill gave the appointment of judges to the governor, and the propriety of the

the governor, and the propriety of the change was questioned by members of the Hawaiian commission, on the ground that the effect would be to import judicial offica holders from the United States.

The appeal allowed in land cases is analogous to the practice in this country, and is a partial concession to those who desired that the entire public land administration of Hawaii be turned over to the general land office. Other changes previously agreed on and incorporated in the final draft are those doing away with all property qualification for voters, and making each branch of the Hawaiian legislature the judge of its own elections, instead of vesting this judgment in the supreme court. In the main, the changes made are said to be toward Americanizing the measure, by making the proposed form of government conform to the practices in this country.

MONTAGU WHITE RETURNS.

He Says That He Has No Program of Action Outlined. Montagu White, the Boer representative, to New York. He still says he has no of

as returned to Washington from his visit ficial status and has no program outlined for the future. If Mr. White expects to be designated to act in any official capacity for President Kruger he declines to say, replying to questions on that point that he does not know.

The Manauense to Be Examined The transport Manauense, as to whose safety some anxiety was entertained, arrived at San Francisco yesterday. The Benmohr and Meade also got in from Manila. The vessels were almost empty of nila. The vessels were almost empty of passengers. Col. Long. the quartermaster at San Francisco, telegraphed Gen. Ludington that he would at once inspect the vessels and report the results. Something depends upon the inspection of the Manauense in view of the bitter complaints made against the state of the ship on her outward voyage to Manila. If it is found that she is not and was not in good condition the owners must suffer a penalty.